

# Happy — Year 6, Autumn



Pop is a genre of popular music that originated in its modern form during the mid-1950s in the United States and the United Kingdom. The term describes all music that is popular and includes many disparate styles.

#### **Class Musician:**

# **Edward Elgar**

- Sir Edward William Elgar, 1st Baronet, was born 2nd June 1857.
- \* He was a self taught English composer, many of whose works have entered the British and international classical concert repertoire.
- \* Elgar has been described as the first composer to take the gramophone seriously. Between 1914 and 1925, he conducted a series of acoustic recordings of his works.
- \* Elgar passed away 23rd February 1934.



# **Sticky Knowledge**

I can name five songs from memory, say who sang them or wrote them, when they were written and why, and identify their music style.



Elvis Presley — Suspicious Minds (written by American Songwriter Mark James, 1968) is about confusion in relationships. Style — Rock and Roll

Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington — It Don't Mean a Thing (composition written by Ellington 1931) is about the celebration of jazz music. Style - Jazz





Edward Elgar - Enigma Variations, op. 36 (composition written by Elgar, October 1898 — Feb 1899) is centred around friendship. Style — Classical

Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky — The Nutcracker (composition written by Tchaikovsky 1892) written for the ballet 'The Nutcracker'. Style — Classical



Ludwig van Beelhoven — Symphony No.9 (composition written by Beelhoven 1822-24) written to unify all. Style — Classical

## **Glossary**

**ascending**Ascending pitch patterns will move into a higher register, or towards the player's right when playing the keys of a piano or keyboard.

descending (pitch)

Descending patterns will move to a lower, thicker or longer string on a string instrument or to the player's left on the keys of a piano or keyboard.

**chord** More than one note played at the same time.

crescendo A gradual increase in the loudness in a piece of music.



# Classroom Jazz 2 — Year 6,

# International Jazz Day— 30th April



Jazz music originated during the late 19th and early 20th centuries in the Black communities in New Orleans. Instruments used include: trumpets, pianos, trombones and the four types of saxophone — soprano, alto, tenor and baritone. In the 1970s, jazz was influenced by Latin jazz, mixing rhythms from Latin and African countries. Instruments such as the  $g\ddot{\mathbf{u}}$  iro and claves were introduced. Improvisation is a very important part of jazz (playing what you feel in that moment).

### **Class Musician:**

### Tomás Luis de Victoria

- \* Tomás Luis de Victoria was born in Sanchidrián in the province of Ávila, Castile around 1548.
- \* He was the most famous composer in 16th-century Spain.
- Victoria is one of the best-regarded composers of sacred music in the late Renaissance, a genre to which he devoted himself exclusively.
- He passed away 27th August 1611.



Scat jazz is a style that also involves vocal improvisation (making it up on the spot). The singer makes up melodies and rhythms with their voice, not necessarily using full words or making any sense!

### **Iconic Jazz Artists**



Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington
(April 29, 1899 — May 24, 1974) was
an American composer, pianist, and
leader of a jazz orchestra, which he

led from 1923 until his death. His career spanned more than half a century.



Ella Jane Fitzgerald (April 25, 1917 — June 15, 1996) was an American jazz singer, sometimes referred to as the First Lady of Song, Queen of Jazz, and Lady

Ella. She was noted for her purity of tone, impeccable diction, phrasing, timing, intonation, and a "horn-like" improvisational ability, particularly in her scat singing.

# **Glossary**

ascending (pitch)

Ascending pitch patterns will move into a higher register, or towards the player's right when sitting at the keys of a piano or keyboard.

descending (pitch)

Descending patterns will move to a lower, thicker or longer string on a string instrument or to the player's left on the keys of a piano or keyboard.

chord

More than one note played at the same time.

crescendo

A gradual increase in loudness in a piece of music.